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## THE GUERRILLA.

By Sheridan Knowles. Author of the Thucydides.

On came the crowd shouting "the Guerrilla! The Guerrilla!" (terrible exclamation in the sound of their voices and in their looks. On they came right to the place of execution, gathering new accession at every yard. Arrived at the fatal spot, they stopped; and, drawing back on every side, formed a little ring, densely bounded, in the centre of which stood a Guerrilla, with a boy about fifteen or sixteen years old, apparently his son; and along with them a Spaniard of superior rank, one or two functionaries of a subordinate class, and the executioner.

Several murders had been recently committed in the mountains; among the rest one upon the son of the Spaniard, who was extremely popular in Burgos; and against the Guerrillas the reputation of such a justice was proclaimed by the people; of which act of popular despotism the man and the boy who had been taken at a few leagues distance from the city, were now about to become victims.

Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the two. The man, of a very complexion and stalwart form, with dark black hair, and just sufficient intelligence in his countenance to give direction to a bold and reckless nature; calm, not deprecating, in his eye—the boy, with a skin of bright and transparent olive; a frame, slender, though not spare, dark, jet dark hair, hanging all round the waist in clusters of curls; and a countenance shining with sensibility and intense terror, cast here and there upon the crowd; with one hand clasped in that of the boy, and with the other grasping his arm, to which he clung, as if he were a life-line. There was something irresistibly subduing in the group—now that their tormentors had halted, and had leisure to look on—that effluence emitted into perfect silence, which lasted for several minutes. At length the Guerrilla, with a smile, stretched forth his hand.

"Follow Christians!" he exclaimed—his voice was instantly drowned with a shout of execration.

"Pardon me! strangle him!" was vociferated from a thousand mouths.

It being impossible to obtain a hearing, he had recourse to gesture, and extended hands were gradually lowering in the direction of the boy; then moving his eyes from right to left, backwards and forwards, as far as he could turn his head—occasionally glancing at the boy—till the smile never once quitted his face, he plainly told what he would say. The promiscuous mass was touched, and almost once more was superstitious silence.

"Pardon me!" exclaimed the Guerrilla. "Pardon me, and execute me if you please. I am a fair object for your vengeance, and you shall see that I will pay myself worthy of it; but why seek it upon a child? a boy who has done nothing to you? He is not a Guerrilla, nor the son of a Guerrilla. He is a son of yours. Burgos was the place of his birth."

"Destitution, doubt, pity, dissatisfaction, were variously painted in the faces of the crowd. At length one, who seemed to be a sort of leader, by a single word recalled the passion which had originally predominated.

"Antonio!" was all he said, but in a voice in which there was doom, without rage or mitigation. He was echoed by thousands of throats. The air resounded with "Antonio!" It was the name of the boy's son—the young man that had been murdered. Grief of "Pardon me!" "Strangle them!" succeeded. The executioner looked towards the Senor. The Senor nodded; and the former instantly proceeded to prison the boy. The boy, however, without a struggle, looked up at the Guerrilla's face. The Guerrilla looked down on the boy, and still with a smile.

The process was nearly completed, when the Guerrilla in a voice of thunder command cried, "Stop!" The executioner, mechanically desisting, gapped at the Guerrilla, as did also the Senor and the crowd; and, as if electrified by the word, in which the Guerrilla uttered that single word.

"Is there a man in Burgos," in a tone proceeded the Guerrilla, "is there a man in Burgos who lost about sixteen years ago a daughter two years ago at the age of two years old? Knowest thou aught of that girl?"

"You see I do!"

"And what?"

"Unbind the boy!" said the Guerrilla, calmly folding his arms.

"Does she live?" impetuously inquired the Senor.

"Unbind the boy!"

"Knowest thou where she is?" asked the Senor with increasing impatience.

"Unbind the boy!"

"Wretch!" furiously vociferated the Senor, "you shall be put to the torture!"

A loud hoarse laugh was the reply of the Guerrilla, and "Unbind the boy!" was again calmly repeated. The indignation, the impatience, of the Senor all at once subsided. The expression of his eye changed to something like respect and deference as he kept it still fixed upon the Guerrilla, upon whom the crowd now gazed with a feeling rather of admiration than hostility. The boy never moved his eyes from his companion, whose smile seemed as permanent as the hue of his cheek while he stood like a figure hewn out of a rock. There was a dead silence of several minutes.

"Unbind the boy!" at length said the Senor. He was obeyed. "Now!" said he, addressing the Guerrilla.

"Remove us hence!" calmly rejoined the latter.

"Do you sport with me?" with renewed impatience, inquired the Senor.

"No!" coolly replied the Guerrilla.

"You know I don't. You know that a child, a girl of two years old, was stolen from Burgos sixteen years ago, and that you are the father of that girl. You may well believe, Senor, that what I know a part of, and so well, I can reveal wholly, thoroughly! I will do so; but not here. Take me to your own house. There, but there alone, will I disclose to you what it will be a happiness to you to know, and a satisfaction also to my friends the good people of Burgos, by whom I perceive you are held in no small estimation."

The Senor cast around him an inquiring look, as if to learn the pleasure of the crowd—they understood him.

"Give him his life. Take him away!" was vociferated on all sides.

The Senor, accompanied by the Guerrilla and the boy, and followed by a portion of the populace, walked hurriedly home. The three were presently seated in the library of the Senor.

"Now!" said the Senor.

"Not yet!" said the Guerrilla's reply.

"Do you mean to deceive me?" sternly demanded the Senor.

"No!" said the Guerrilla; "but I must think, I must reflect, and that takes time. I must stipulate too, and that requires deliberation. Can I, for instance, however, though I shall be glad to see my daughter live. The place of her residence is known to me. She is a lady there. I can restore her to you, and I will! but you must abide my pleasure as to the when and where; with this assurance I shall disclose all in the course of the next seven days. But mark you, Senor, and pay due heed to what I say—the girl is a hostage for my life and that of the boy; so look carefully to our safety. And give us handsome entertainment too. Lodge us as your guests, and board us as such. You must not turn us over to your household. We will eat at no table, but that whereat you preside. 'Tis the least courtesy you can show to those who have ventured their lives in coming to Burgos, to restore to you your only living child."

The Senor sat silent with astonishment. He eyed the Guerrilla and the boy alternately from head to foot. The Guerrilla, following his eyes, said nothing for a time; but at length bursting into a hearty laugh—

"Your guests, I perceive," he exclaimed, "have their habits to thank for the questionable welcome you give them. 'Tis all very right. 'Tis the way of the world, and 'tis natural to go with the throng! Men's natures ought to lie in the skulls that cover their bodies, and not in their bodies themselves; though I have seen many a velvet arm make sorry work with a rapier opposed to one wielded by an arm in buff! No matter; heed not our habits, Senor! The Guerrilla and the boy will be fit for the table to-morrow. To-day they are content to dine alone. Give orders, however, that they be treated as becomes your guests. They bring good news to Burgos, and at the risk of their necks."

The Senor neither spoke nor moved; but sat staring at the Guerrilla, whose peculiar smile kept its place upon his cheek. The latter suddenly started up. The Senor did the same—as if instinctively.

"Senor!" ejaculated the Guerrilla, firmly, and with a command that indicated the most thorough confidence in himself, "Senor, are you, or are you not, the father of the girl that was stolen from Burgos sixteen years ago? If you are, and if you wish the child to be restored to you."

I have told you the way. Take it or not as it pleases you. Give me the time I demand, and the treatment I look for during that time; if not—forth to the place of execution again—but remember your daughter's life depends upon the safety of mine and of that boy's."

"One question!" interposed the Senor.

"I will answer none till my time!"

"Only this—has the girl any mark on her person?"

The Guerrilla whispered to the Senor.

The Senor threw himself into his chair, and leaned back for a time, pressing both his hands upon his forehead. The Guerrilla remained standing—his eyes scrutinizingly fixed upon him as if he would penetrate the determination that was forming.

"Alphonso!" exclaimed the Guerrilla. The boy started up.

"Every thing shall be as you require!" hastily exclaimed the Senor. "Your name?"

"Nunez!"

"And the boy's?"

"You heard it just now—Alphonso!"

"'Tis well! You shall be looked to in all that you desire!"

The Guerrilla and the boy were treated in every respect like the choice friends of the Senor. The day following, their mountain dresses were exchanged for that of the Spanish gentleman, and the youth of gentle blood. Their couches were the best under the Senor's roof; they dined at the same board, and had all the honor paid them which the Senor himself was accustomed to receive.

"Senor," said the Guerrilla, the second day, as they sat at the table after the domestics had retired. "Senor, I have told you but half the errand that brought me to Burgos. What I have further to inform you of refers to a subject of pain, not pleasure. Will you hear it?"

The Senor bowed. The Guerrilla went on—

"I had always set my face against acts of ferocity; I have repeatedly punished those who have committed them. I was in sight when your son was attacked; I called the ruffians to desist—I drew with all the speed I could in hopes to rescue him; but I arrived too late. He was mortally wounded. I had him conveyed still alive to my own habitation, where he survived six hours; a portion of which time he occupied in praying, with great difficulty, the contents of this paper."

The Guerrilla here drew a small packet from his breast and handed it to the Senor, who, glancing at the superscription hurriedly quitted the room. He returned in about a quarter of an hour, went directly up to the Guerrilla, and, without trusting himself to speak, wrung him warmly by the hand.

"A youth—a son of mine," said the said the Guerrilla—

"You have another son?" interrupted the Senor.

The Guerrilla went on without noticing the question. "A youth, a son of mine, was wounded in endeavoring to save the young cavalier. He momentarily expects my summons to repair to Burgos; will you insure him security of life and person if he comes?"

"Certainly!" said the Senor.

"I shall send for him at once!" said the Guerrilla.

"Do so; and tell him to come hither. This is his home."

The Guerrilla and the boy were now indeed the friends of the Senor. It seemed as if he could never make enough of them. On the fourth day of their sojourn at his house he made a feast for them, to which he invited the most esteemed and worthy among his relations and friends.

Besides the Guerrilla and the boy, there was but one stranger present—a young man about twenty-five, who was on a visit with one of the guests. He was a youth whose general appearance was rather prepossessing, with the exception of his eye, which was peculiarly dark, small and sparkling. During dinner he sat directly opposite to the boy, whose countenance, remarkable for nothing but its sweetness and blandness, he kept constantly scrutinizing, to the small annoyance of the other, who attempted to repel the freedom by glances of coldness, and occasionally, even of displeasure, in such a manner however, as to avoid remark on the part of the rest of the company.

After dinner, the guests amused themselves as their several tastes directed. Some repaired to the billiard room; some played at cards. Music was the recreation of others, and, among the rest, of the boy and the Italian, who with persevering obstinateness had followed him to a window where he was standing; and contrived to keep him in discourse in spite of half-replies and pointed intimation. The Guerrilla and the Senor were deeply engaged in conversation in a corner of the room.

A charming passage of Mozart's was executed by a finger of truth and soul. All were enchained. Even the

young Italian discontinued his persecution of the boy, when the latter, uttering a shriek, suddenly darted out of the room.

Every one ran to the windows to see what had excited such emotion. Some town officers were conducting a Guerrilla youth towards the house, which fronted the street up which they were coming.

Before they came half a dozen steps nearer, the Guerrilla youth was in the arms of the boy.

"The poor brothers!" exclaimed the Senor, the tears starting into his eyes. Every one ran down into the hall. There they were met by the youth and the boy, still clinging to each other; the latter, overpowered by his feelings, almost carried by the former! Both looking into one another's eyes, strainingly, as if their souls were issuing from them, and blending, like their bodies in embraces. Never was happiness at re-union more touchingly depicted; especially on the part of the younger, who kissed alternately the forehead, the eyes, the cheeks, the neck, the hair of the young Guerrilla; and wept and laughed, and murmured unimpeachable words of welcome—and at last was with difficulty taken by gentle force away.

Various were the spectators affected by this interview. The Senor wept like a child. The young Italian looked as if he had never been acquainted with a tear. His countenance lowered with that cloud which throws the deepest shade; and which gathers in the mind. The tenderness which the boy displayed seemed to act upon him with the effect of an object of some natural, strong and uncontrollable antipathy. His eyes flashed forth, and with clenched hands, he pressed his folded arms convulsively upon his breast. The rest of the company sympathized with the youth and the boy; while the Guerrilla, his figure drawn up to the full extent of his nature, gravely, and mustangly, looked on!

The youth held forth a paper. The Guerrilla took it; and withdrawing to a corner of the saloon, whither the company had now retired, perused it with deep attention. The youth and the boy sat together, hand in hand. Of absorbing interest was the subject of their discourse. Their breaths mingled as they spoke. Their faces were never for a moment turned away; until roused by a sigh, deep drawn, and, almost amounting to a groan, the elder started up, and confronted the Italian, who was standing close opposite to him, evidently trying to catch the purport of their conversation. The flash of the youth's full manly eye, on fire with indignation, was too much for the Italian. With assumed carelessness, he turned his head, and presently slunk out of the apartment.

Carlos! exclaimed the Guerrilla. The youth stood beside him in a moment. They whispered for a time. The Guerrilla then approached the Senor.

"Senor," said he, "I must leave Burgos. I shall be absent ten days—thus doubling the time for which I stipulated; but I leave the young people as my hostages. For your daughter's sake, you will look to their security, and handsome entertainment. At the expiration of ten days, she shall be restored to you. Do not expostulate! Necessity is a peremptory master, whose exactions we feel least, when we make up our minds to comply with them. I request the youth may occupy my room; the next to that in which your hospitality has lodged the boy."

The Senor gazed vacantly upon the Guerrilla. For a minute or two he was silent with disappointment and perplexity.

"It shall be as you desire," at length said he. "When do you depart?"

"This moment."

"May I ask whither?"

"To Madrid."

"Madrid!" echoed the Senor with surprise.

"Madrid!" calmly rejoined the Guerrilla.

"May I ask"—continued the Senor. "Senor," interrupted the Guerrilla; "I depart the moment a conveyance is ready. My journey is a long one; and the time I have to take in it is short."

"You shall be conveyed the first two stages by my own horses and people," said the Senor, and left the room. The Guerrilla exchanging a few words with the youth and the boy, presently followed him.

"I should like to adopt one of those boys!" said the Senor, as he sat by himself, musing, after his visitors had retired, and his young guest had withdrawn to their respective apartments. "There is about them a freshness of nature which acts upon my feelings in a manner in which they were never affected before; and, there is a vacuum in my heart—but that, to be sure, the recovery of my long lost daughter will supply—yet, not wholly; I gloried in the manhood of my Antonio: I shall yet feel the want of

my son! I would the elder boy were not the son of a Guerrilla! Yet, is he a Guerrilla? The boys are brothers; and, he said the younger was not a Guerrilla's son, but was born in Burgos. And he is evidently the father of both, for they are brothers. "Death is an instructor," continued the Senor. "When I looked upon my poor Antonio, my vain heart swelled with the pride of blood. I gloried in the ancestry which he could trace. Now I perceive another, a new, and I suspect, a higher source of exultation—the endowments, with which nature enriches. That young Italian is of noble birth; yet, how he cowered before the rebuking eye of the youth. He could not bear its gaze. He withdrew from the apartment; nor ventured to enter it again. I marked it with astonishment. How the boy looks up to the youth! How he hangs upon him!—seems to exist in him! Children have penetration. He must have a nature of high excellence to command such love and such dependence. He is the making of a cavalier! I should like to adopt him—but, the brand of the Guerrilla is upon him; it matters not whether by nature or by chance."

Here the Senor was alarmed by a shriek. He started, and listened. It was repeated; and instantly followed by a scuffle in the chamber overhead. It was that in which the boy slept. The Senor snatched a candle, and rushed up stairs. The door of the chamber was open. He entered. The Italian lay stretched upon the floor, and the youth, with one foot upon his breast, was standing over him.

"The matter?" impatiently inquired the Senor.

The youth made no reply, but convulsively clasped his hands.

"The matter?" repeated the Senor, with increased eagerness.

No breath—no sound—uttered the youth in reply; but stood with his hands still clasped.

"The matter, young man?" a third time authoritatively demanded the Senor—advancing close up to the youth—but with no better success.

The faculty of speech seemed to have suddenly and entirely vanished, as well as that of motion. One feeling alone had taken entire possession of him, that of intense wonder. That he had been recently agitated by emotions of a harsher kind, was certain from the attitude in which he stood, and from the prostrate figure beneath him; but not a trace of those emotions now remained. His soul and frame had evidently room and use for only the one feeling; and that feeling spoke out of his eyes, the direction of which the Senor following, soon stood himself the image of wonder too, for on the side of the bed lay its occupant in a swoon; the night dress half torn from the shoulders, as if by violence; but instead of the neck of a boy, presenting the rich bosom of a ripe and lovely girl.

The Senor was the first that recovered his self-possession. He turned to the youth, and endeavored by shaking him to recal him to himself, but in vain. At this moment some of the attendants, who had retired to rest, but, like their master, had been alarmed, presented themselves at the door of the apartment. The Senor, previously drawing the curtains of the bed, to conceal the unconscious form that reclined upon it, ordered them to enter and remove the Italian; who seemed to have been stunned by the fall which he doubtless had received from the youth. He was obeyed. He now turned again to the youth. An entire change seemed to have taken place in him. The passion which had possessed him a moment before—which had strained his every faculty to the utmost capability of tension—was gone; and another, and a no less powerful one, appeared to have risen in its place. The very spirit of tenderness shone meltingly in his eyes, which looked as if every moment they would gush; languid and deep was his respiration, and a universal tremor was perceptible to the Senor, when he took him by the hand, and led him, unresisting, from the apartment.

"Attend to the young person in that room," said the Senor to a female domestic who was passing. "Then calling to the attendants below—those who had removed the young Italian—he enquired if the latter had recovered, and, being answered in the affirmative, gave orders for his immediate dismissal from the house."

The Senor and the youth were now in the apartment of the latter; they sat opposite to each other—the Senor meditating, his companion abstracted.

To be continued.

A young lady was told by a married lady, that she had better precipitate herself off the Niagara falls into the basin beneath, than marry. The young lady replied, "I would if I thought I could find a husband at the bottom."

# PACKING OUT.

The Van Buren General Committee of Albany was called together on Thursday last. The object of the meeting is to be inferred from the character of an address which was adopted, and which appears in this morning's Argus. In this address, most of the leading features of policy, heretofore urged by the Regency, are repudiated, and a new political creed is put forth. The Benton Humbug, as well as many of the Jackson "Experiments," are openly renounced. There is of course, much of political cant and clap-trap in this address, but, in the main, its tendency is conservative. It is only to be regretted that these better reflections come so late. Had they been earlier avowed and acted upon, the country would have been spared its present sufferings. But we are gratified, even at this late hour, to find men willing to resist the further progress of measures which are entailing misery and ruin upon the country.

One of the deceptions which the dominant party has for years practised upon the people was that of "expelling paper money," and "restoring the constitutional currency of gold and silver." This hobby was rode in Congress, in the State Legislatures, in convention, and at the polls. The people, cheated by false promises of a gold and silver administration, elevated men to power who have deranged and destroyed the best currency in the world. When the ruin is complete, and an indignant sentiment is rising up against our oppressors, the Albany Regency, through their General Committee, come forward with the following d-awawl:

"The idea of an exclusive metallic currency has never had any countenance either from the State or National Administration, and can only be advocated by those who are ignorant of the condition and wants of the country, or who have some sinister end in view."

The General Committee find it convenient to forget that the Globe, Mr. Van Buren's official organ, asserted that "Gold will be a common currency before his time is out."

To the following sentiments we yield our cordial assent. They are the sentiments which we have with humble zeal, long labored to inculcate:

"We are not advocates for unlimited and extravagant credits; and we trust that all classes in the community will learn wisdom from past and present experience. Still we cannot agree with those who decry the whole credit system. To that system principally we owe our canals and other public works. It has extended our commerce over the whole world—peopled the wilderness—built our cities and villages—founded our colleges, and established our schools. It has given national wealth and individual prosperity; and, if it has brought some evils in its train, they are not for a moment to be compared with the advantages which we have so abundantly realized. None but a dreamer who would throw us back a century can wish to annihilate credits."

Happy, indeed, would it have been for our country if such views as these had guided our rulers for the last eight years. But unfortunately, those in power adopted the incendiary maxim, that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break."

The General Committee, in another part of their Address, referring again to what is called the "visionary project" of discrediting paper and credit, say:

"The thing is absolutely impracticable, from the want of a sufficient amount of the precious metals, to say nothing of the inconvenience, expense, and hazard of transporting specie from one part of the country to another in making large payments. And as to abolishing credits, the charge is quite too gross to secure belief in any quarter. Be ore any Government can abolish credits, it must not only annihilate trade and commerce, but uncivilize the people, and destroy all confidence between man and man."

"When doctors disagree, who shall decide?"—There is evidently great confusion and uneasiness among the loyal Van Buren "democrats." Their dodgings, twistings, and doublings are truly amusing. On the subject of the currency, but yesterday they were all with one accord cursing paper money out and out, promising to rid the country of the wretched trash, and to supply its place with gold and silver. General Jackson was lauded to the skies for having killed the monster, and the millions of coin he had brought into the country were pointed at as evidence that the golden age had commenced; and the great body of the administration party were so grossly deceived, that they believed it was even so. But the total failure and explosion of the "Experiment," has caused a sudden change to "come over the spirit of their dream," and, with the most barefaced and consummate impudence, they now deny that they ever held any such promise to the ears of an "exclusive metallic currency," extol the "credit system," and even denounce their own humbug as calculated to "uncivilize the people." But the suddenness of their change, places them in the ridiculous attitude of frequently contradicting each other. We take the following example from two of their most learned and influential doctors—Humbert Benton and Proteus Ruchie: Benton says:

"Thanks to Jefferson who acquired Louisiana, and to Jackson who has supplied the people with eighty millions of gold and silver."

Mark his expressions! and now hear the juggler of the Enquirer. He seems to be so thoroughly satisfied that the people have become convinced of the bad policy of the late administration in forcing specie from its proper channels, that he comes out in the following language:

"The most that has been claimed to be in the United States was about 80 millions—But was all this forced in by General Jackson?—Was there none in the United States before he came into office? none, subsequently brought in by the merchants and the operations of trade, &c. &c? The most that was ever before laid to his door, was the amount of the French and Neapolitan Indemnities, say 5 or 6 millions."

Let the people keep their eyes upon these two worthies. See how widely they differ!

Dr. Benton—"Jackson has supplied the people with eighty millions."

Dr. Ruchie—"At most," it is "only five or six millions."

We will add another example.

Dr. Benton—"We can do infinitely better without paper money banks than with them."

The Albany Junco—"The thing is absolutely impracticable."

Raleigh Star.

## "I TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY."

This celebrated expression was uttered by the Hero when the removed the public money from the depository provided by law, and placed it in the keeping of some scores of partisan institutions. "I take the responsibility," he said, of violating the law, and I will answer to the country for the consequences of the measure. The people, through their representatives, had refused to remove the national purse from the place of acknowledged safety; but the Hero, intent on his war upon the "Monster," and eager to introduce his "better currency" and elect his Pet to succeed him, boldly declared that he would take the responsibility. He did it—he thereby destroyed the United States Bank, stimulated the State Banks throughout the Union to excessive issues and overtrading—has bankrupted the Government, lost some 30 or forty millions of public money, and spread a distress through the land, which never before had a parallel.

These are the undeniable and undeniable results of the "Experiment," and these are the consequences for which he pledged himself to the country to be responsible. It is vain now for his partisans to attempt to shift the responsibility—he assumed it, and he thanks them not for their craven and bootless effort to transfer it to the Whigs. "I take the responsibility,"—and the people should hold him and his advisers to the pledge.

Richmond Whig.

The Foreign Debt.—A New York paper estimates that since the suspension of specie payments, about thirty-two millions of the debt due by the merchants of this country, to Europe, has been liquidated, by the shipment of five millions of specie, twenty-five millions of produce, and two millions of foreign merchandise returned. This latter is regarded as an extraordinary fact; occasioned by the depreciation of price of such merchandise, the difficulty of selling and the greater difficulty of getting an available medium of payment in Europe. The effect of the return of these goods will be very disastrous in the manufacturing towns of England, where trade is already greatly depressed; and will finally react upon the market for American produce. The quantity of cotton now in Liverpool is 418,000 bales, against 208,000 bales at the same period last year, and the proportion must go on increasing, in consequence of the great crop, the reduced demand for goods, and the difficulty of procuring the means to keep the factories in operation. All these circumstances will have their effect on the price of the growing crop of cotton, which will undoubtedly be a very large one, probably materially greater than any previous crop. It becomes the planners, therefore, to predicate their arrangements upon a very low price, and to endeavour to live as much within their means as possible.

A Model for the Vanites.—As there is great veering about in the ranks of the Regency party; and they appear to be at a great loss how to conduct their arguments as well with respect to the causes as the proper remedies for the present distresses, we recommend as a happy model for them, the speech of a Vermont lawyer, on a recent action of damages. "There are three points in the case, may it please your honor," said the defendant's counsel. "In the first place, we contend that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we returned it; and thirdly that we never had it."

Star.

New Reason for the Pressure.—A Post Master in Burlington County thinks Gen. Jackson the greatest man that ever lived, and in support of this opinion recently remarked to a gentleman—"Only look at the short time he has been out of office, and see what difficulty the country has got into already!" Newark Adc.

## BANKS.

We have taken some pains to collect accurate details upon the subject of banking institutions. We have already stated the number of banks in the country. We now give below some further views, in a tabular form, from Secretary Woodbury's report, to wit, the number of banks, and the amount of banking capital, at certain periods of our history:

Year.	Banks.	Capital.
1792	11	\$8,835,000
1801	32	22,550,000
1805	75	40,493,000
1811	88	42,610,000
1815	208	82,259,590
1816	246	89,822,422
1820	307	102,210,611
1830	329	111,192,268
1834	506	170,123,788
1835	678	193,584,361
1836	689	316,875,295
1837	823	378,421,168

The four first periods (1792, 1801, 1805, and 1811) cover the whole duration of the first United States Bank. The charter of that institution expired in 1811; and there were then 88 State banks. The second United States Bank was chartered under Mr. Madison, in 1816. In the five years that intervened, between the expiration of the first bank and the chartering of the second, the State banks had increased from 88 to 246, being 162.

From 1816, the date of the second United States Bank, to 1830, when General Jackson had commenced his rigorous attacks upon it—being a period of fourteen years—the State banks increased only from 246 to 329, being 83—an average of six a year. From 1830 to the present time—seven years—the state banks have increased 494 (from 329 to 823) being an annual average of more than seventy.

Take another view. From the Revolutionary war to the year 1830, the number of state banks created was 329; from 1830 to 1836, the number created was 494. In other words, the policy of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren has given to the country more state banks than existed in the whole preceding period of our history; yes, more by 165.

We beg the reader to examine the foregoing official table, furnished by the Government, leisurely, and to draw his own conclusions. Let him notice the fact, that in 1830 there were but 329 banks, and that there are now 823; and then let him wonder, if he can, at the condition which the country is now in.

Boston Courier.

National Bank.—The Missouri Republican says, among the omens of the day, is one, which we believe to be entitled to full credit, that the Representatives in Congress from Illinois have declared themselves in favour of a National Bank. They have heretofore opposed the incorporation of such an institution but experience has taught them, that such a regulation of the Currency is absolutely necessary.

The Louisville Journal also says: "Major Phelps and Judge Trimble, the two Van Buren candidates for Congress in Col. Johnston's District, both avow themselves in favor of a National Bank. Mr. Vanmetre, the Van Buren candidate in Mr. Calhoun's District, makes a similar avowal. We are not aware that there is a single Van Buren candidate in Kentucky, who does not admit that a Bank is indispensable. What a satire upon the whole course of the party during the last seven years!"

An Important Proposition.—At a meeting of the Whigs of the State of Ohio, represented by Delegates assembled in Convention in the City of Columbus, on the 4th of July, 1837, (to the number of about one thousand,) for the purpose of consulting upon such measures as might be conducive to the general welfare of the country, and a more efficient organization of the Whig party of that State, an important Resolution was adopted, which requires the serious consideration of every Whig.

The Resolution recommends that a Whig Convention, to be composed of Delegates from every State in the Union, be held at Pittsburg, Penn. in 1838, to select a Candidate for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, to be supported by the Whigs in 1840. The Convention to consist of a number of members from each State, equal to her Senators and Representatives in Congress. Such members shall be at least twenty-five years of age, shall be citizens of the State they represent, and shall be bona fide chosen in each State by the citizens thereof. Each State to determine its own manner of choosing its Representatives.

Such Convention shall not proceed to a nomination unless a majority of all the States are represented.

Capital Punishment in England.—We have expressed our belief that the day was not far distant, when the humanity and good sense of mankind, would bring about the abolishment of hanging in favour of imprisonment for life. We are gratified to see that the British House of Commons was recently engaged upon the several bills introduced by Lord John Russell, to diminish the number of crimes punishable with death. Mr. Ewart moved to abolish that punishment for crimes except murder. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hume, and moved by Mr. Buxton, Dr. Bowring, Mr. O'Connell and others, and opposed by Lord John

Russell, and the attorney and solicitor general. Lord John Russell stated the object of the government to be, to limit the punishment of death to offences against person and life. His bill proposed to repeal the punishment of death in 21 out of 37 offences to which it is applied by the existing code. He looked forward to the possibility of abolishing it altogether, but thought, it best to proceed gradually. Mr. Ewart's motion was lost by a bare majority, the vote being for the motion 72, against it 73. The House then went into a committee on the bill, as brought forward by Lord John Russell, and the preamble was agreed to, 102 to 40. The bill was to be taken up again by the next week.

Though this is not far enough for our views of this important measure, still it is a favourable omen. It is not to be expected that the whole civilized world will change their views at once upon capital punishment—but it is to be expected that they will ultimately do so—and those who understand this subject aright, will pray for the hastening of that auspicious day.

Sal. Cou.

Ship of the line Pennsylvania.—We learn by the papers that this magnificent specimen of naval architecture has been completed, and it is understood will be launched from the navy yard at Philadelphia on 18th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.—The Philadelphia Sentinel, speaking of this ship, says, it is some ten years, or more since her keel was laid, and in this lapse of time every exertion which skill or experience could suggest, has been employed to give her stability. She is composed of the very best materials which our soil and climate afford—was designed by the first naval architect perhaps, in the world, and has been put together by workmen who admit of no superiors on this continent. Since her commencement, many of her timbers have exhibited signs of decay, and as often as this has been the case, they have been removed and others supplied. Some portions of her have been thoroughly saturated with oil, in order to prepare it to resist the salt water and atmosphere. In the vacancies, between her timbers and sheathing, immense quantities of salt have been deposited to protect her equally against decay and vermin. Nothing that labor or expense could accomplish has been omitted, to furnish her forth, one of the most beautiful and durable, as she is one of the largest vessels which ever ploughed the waves of the ocean.

Troubles in Canada.—From the northern papers we learn that the people of Lower Canada are showing signs of rebellion to their Lord the King. Many meetings have taken place, in which the people turned out in large numbers, not only with colors and flags, but with muskets. "to protest against the atrocious measures of coercion which Lord John Russell and the British aristocracy are preparing for this democratic colony, and to take measures for the rights and liberties of the people, now on the point of being annihilated." The N. York Express thinks there is a fair prospect of a "flare up" in Canada, and says, "When the parties are thoroughly at loggerheads, who knows but the Yankees may slip into fight, and thus give us a Texas affair on the Northern as well as the South-western Frontier? John Bull had better let the great Papineau have his way. If Canada knocks for admission into the Union, and we admit it, we can take care of him. By the way, we now feel a great interest in these Canadian affairs, for we see that John is trying to check-mate Johnathan in Texas, and, therefore we are decidedly in favor of a move on the other end of the national chessboard."

## ADVICE TO YOUNG MECHANICS.

"Of all the remedies for 'hard times' that have yet met our observation, the best is contained in the following anonymous paragraph:

"When you are obliged to obtain credit for your stock, be very careful to whom you apply; as a creditor who is himself 'in the screws,' may ruin you. Never get credit for small sums; nor for any sum in different places; better owe what you are obliged to owe to one place, and to one man. Every man to whom you owe five dollars, will trouble you as much, if not more than the one to whom you owe a hundred. It is easier to satisfy one man than twenty. Give to your best customers only short credit, and when it has expired, collect promptly. Be diligent in your business—faithful in your word; moderate in your expenditures; temperate in your habits; just in your dealings, moral in your principles; get married to a good girl, and you may defy lawyers, sheriffs, duns, prisons, and almost the blue devils."

Tornado.—South Hanover, Indiana, was visited with a tornado on the 5th inst. which did much damage to the village. Between 20 and 30 buildings were destroyed, and few escaped damage in the northern and central part of the town, where all the most important buildings are. The college was greatly injured—and one fourth of the eastern wall of the main buildings scattered over the ground. A new steam saw mill was destroyed.—The letter which gives this account, is published in the Cincinnati Gazette, and concludes:—"The streets were covered with fragments. This was the work of certainly less than five minutes

—yet wonderful as it appears, amidst the crash of falling buildings, the fury of the bursting tempest, the peals of thunder, and the vivid glare of lightning, not a soul in Hanover or its vicinity was either killed or seriously injured." Standard.

Death by Lighting.—The M'Ninnville (Tenn.) Gazette of the 1st inst. notices the death of Pleasant Henderson Esq., at that place, in the 53rd year of his age, who was killed by lightning on the 28th June, while sitting in the portico of his house. His death was almost instantaneous. The only words he uttered were "give me some water," and he immediately expired. Mr. Henderson was one of the most estimable citizens of M'Ninnville, and his death is much regretted. He has left a wife and ten children, to mourn over his loss. Some of our readers will recollect that Mr. Henderson was an emigrant from N. Carolina.

Fire in Charleston, S. C.—About 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 9th inst. a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Clark, south side of Queen-street, consuming the dwelling of that gentleman, and extended west to the corner of King street, and down King-street to the Quaker Meeting House, which was blown up. The buildings West being brick, the fire did not extend far in that direction. Twelve or thirteen houses in all were destroyed.

Trouble is brewing in Maine, relative to the disputed Northwestern Boundary line between the U. States and Great Britain. One of the Maine sheriffs has been arrested and put to jail by the British authorities, for encroaching on their alleged territory. It is nearly time that this question was settled. If the controversy had been with Mexico, Spain, or any other imbecile power whom Gen. Jackson could have bullied into measures, the boundary line would have been run long ago.

The way they get along in Illinois.—The ploughman on the extensive prairie of Illinois, after fixing his plough in the ground, seats himself upon it and with violin, book, or newspaper, passes along killing time, driving away "dull care" and preparing his ground for the reception of seed at the same time. We wouldn't be a ploughman?

Credit of "the Monster."—Hercule Money at a Discount.—A letter from St. Louis (Mo.) of 1st July, published in the Merchant, gives this account of the value of the bills of that oft-slain monster, the Bank of the United States:—

"United States Bank Bills are abominably scarce, and command a high premium, depending much on the amount required. Yesterday, I bought with ten dollars two hundred dollars of United States Bank Bills, for which I paid ten per cent. premium, and glad to get rid of that."

Change.—We understand that the Bank of the State of South-Carolina has determined to issue Notes of and under the denomination of One Dollar. The Bank of the State, being entirely and exclusively to the State, incurs no danger of forfeiting its Charter by this measure, and was, therefore, the proper institution to assume the responsibility of relieving the community. The Banks have also commenced paying out Cents, in considerable quantities, to create a supply of small change.

An Excellent Law.—After the 4th of July, the carrying of deadly weapons in Mississippi will be punishable with fine and imprisonment. This is the most effectual mode of putting a stop to the savage and disgraceful butcheries which now of almost daily occurrence in some parts of the country.

From the Albany Evening Journal Extra, dated July 7th.

Disastrous Boat Wreck.—The passengers of the Rail-road from Utica this afternoon, bring information that the steam boat Monroe, which left Buffalo on the 19th ult. was lost on the Upper Lake. The Monroe had between 300 and 400 passengers; but few of which survived.

Baltimore, July 4.—Two immense Russian merchant ships, the burden of each being nearly ten thousand tons, entered our harbor on Tuesday from Bremen. They have on board about forty thousand bushels of wheat, and from twelve to fifteen thousand bushels of rye, besides seven hundred and forty passengers.

Question and Answer.—Why is it that gold and silver, the Jackson money, command 10 per cent. premium? Baltimore Answer.—Because gold and silver a 10 per cent. has to be got now than the Administration began its miserable tinkering with the best currency in the world. Louisville Journal.

Woman. Why was woman made from the rib of a man in preference to any other bone? She was not taken from his head, lest she should rule over him; nor from his feet, lest he should trample upon her; but she was taken from his side, and she might be his equal; from under his arm, that he might protect her; and from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her.

# MEXICO.

**Important!**—By our Express slip from the office of the New Orleans Committee, Bulletin of Friday last, we have the following official decree of the Mexican Government, which is signed by President Bustamante and the other proper officers:

The President of the Mexican Republic to its inhabitants. Know ye, that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

Art. 1. The Government is hereby authorized to compromise the claims, which the Government of the United States has instituted, or may hereafter institute, and those in which they cannot agree, may be submitted to the decision of a friendly power, the United States of America agreeing thereto.

Art. 2. The Government is further hereby authorized, that in case the United States of America should refuse to give the satisfaction, which on our part we have a right to demand according to treaty, or in case the open aggressions should continue, which have been commenced, to close our ports to the commerce of said nation, to prohibit the introduction and the use of its manufactures, to point out a period to consume or export those already in the country, and to adopt all the necessary means to effect said measures and the safety of the Republic.

# FOREIGN.

**FRANCE.**—The marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess Helena, was to take place at Fontainebleau on the 6th of July, and great preparations were making for the event. Scaffolding, theatres, and other public grounds. At the Hotel de Greve eight hundred workmen were engaged in demolishing buildings which were to be cleared away before the day of the grand banquet. Fireworks of unparalleled magnificence were in preparation at the Quai d'Orsay.

A steamer had arrived at Havre, on the 21st, to embark on board an American vessel bound to New Orleans.

A failure to a large amount of an exchange American house at Paris has taken place, it is said to the amount of 400,000 francs.

**AIN.**—The Cortes on the 21st of June, of 92 against 9, declared the billings permanent until the election of a new chamber. This is esteemed as a victory from the original object which was to frame a Constitution, and not to act as a Legislature, as they have done.

The news from Valencia, on the 18th of May, represents the city to be in a state of extreme consternation, in consequence of the approach of Carlist chief E. Serrador.

**Spain.**—The Dispatch, Bordeaux, 28th May, says that the Infante (Don Sebastian) entered Huesca. Iribarren attacked him the same day, and after having killed him the loss of 400 men, retreated to Alameda, where he was still on the 25th. Don Sebastian remaining on the same day at Huesca. Brigadier General B. commanding the Christiano cavalry was killed. General Iribarren was wounded and has been replaced by Bueras, who on the 21st arrived at Saragossa with 3,000 infantry and 200 horses. Nothing is said of the future direction of the Carlist expedition.

According to the telegraphic dispatch from Bordeaux of the 29th May, Don Sebastian was at Huesca on the 26th, engaged in fortifying that place. The other news from the armies is either unimportant or contradictory, this seems to show that Don Sebastian does not find moving forward quite as easy as his partisans have anticipated.

**Mississippi.**—We have been favored with a perusal of a letter from a respectable lawyer in Mississippi, dated 7th June, from which we extract the following:—

The times here are dreadful, and in my opinion not half what they will be next Spring. The present crop will go to pay judgments—their deeds of trust on land negroes. I do not believe our merchants will get any pay, so they cannot pay the Northern merchants. And I predict that not one note in one hundred will be paid this year to the Northern or the New Orleans or to our merchants.

This is a bad picture, but it is best to be prepared for the worst. Have been compelled to ask all my correspondents to pay postage hereafter. It is small to him, but heavy on me, with my numerous correspondents, and now it is almost impossible for me or any one else to raise specie enough to pay postage. It sells at 90 per cent. and is jumped at. If things keep in at this rate not one letter in 20 will be taken out of the Post Office in a month. In truth nothing but the banks will have any specie to pay with.

Extract of a letter from Mobile, dated July 4.

The legislature has sanctioned the suspension of specie payment for three years, and created five millions of six per cent. bonds, to be divided equally among the State Bank and Branches, which is one million to each.

All the banks are to give one, two and three years to debtors, provided satisfactory security be given, interest 8 per cent. annum. A mortgage given by a debtor is to be a judgment mortgage. The banks are all authorized to issue one, two and three dollar bills.

# HON. NATHANIEL MACON.

We copy from the last "Standard," the subjoined notice of Mr. Macon, communicated for that print by a gentleman of the city of Raleigh:

**Nathaniel Macon, is no more!**—He died at his residence in the county of Warren, on the 20th June, aged seventy nine years. No man has enjoyed the confidence of the people more than he did, few have deserved it so well. More than fifty years of his long and useful life were devoted to the public service, in the various stations of Members of the Assembly, Representative in Congress, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Senator in Congress, President of the Senate, Delegate to the Convention for amending the Constitution, President of that Convention, and Elector for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States. The last public act of his life was to preside in the Electoral College of this State for the election of President and Vice-President of the U. States, at the last election.

He was an active politician in all the party struggles which have agitated this nation, at different periods; and though he never compromised his principles, it is a remarkable evidence of his high character as statesman and a man, that none ever questioned the honesty and purity of Nat. Macon. He was undeviating in his attachment to the principles of our Government; unwavering in his faith that the people are qualified to govern themselves; resolute in his defence of popular rights; faithful to his country; loyal to the Union; devoted to the State; true to his friends, frank and kind in his conduct to all. Amongst the great number of public men who have served with Mr. Macon in the Halls of Congress, there was not one whom he reckoned his foe, and few (if any) who did not love and respect him. Though he was not an Orator, he could at all times command the attention of the Senate; and his course in that dignified body was distinguished by consistency, purity and patriotism.

In his private intercourse, Mr. Macon was kind and affectionate to all. Strangers who had conceived prejudices against him, have seldom failed to surrender them after the pleasure of only a few hours acquaintance, and to all his friends and neighbors he was dear as a relative. His manners were exceedingly plain and unostentatious; his conversation always amusing and instructive. He never abused the living or the dead; his kindness of disposition having evidently made it the habit of his mind to overlook the faults even of bad men; and the simplicity of his heart made it a delight to dwell without envy on the virtues of the good.

For a large portion of his life he held an extensive correspondence with the other great and illustrious men of this nation, which would form a treasure of instruction and interest; but we understand that he made it "a point of honor" to destroy the private letters of his friends; maintaining that he had no right to disclose them, and that he was equally bound to prevent a violation of personal confidence, by any contingency against which he was able to provide, or as he used to say "my friends write their letters to me, and not to my executors."

In a word—Nat. Macon—the venerable Patriarch of Republicanism, had a sound head, a good heart, pure motives, incorruptible patriotism, and unspotted honesty. Well may the people of North Carolina mourn over the death of such a Statesman—well may his friends weep at the departure of such a man.

**North Carolina Legislating for New York.**—We understand that James W. Bryan, late a citizen of Newbern, and the last Senator from Jones and Carteret, in our State Legislature, is spoken of as the Whig candidate to oppose Mr. Campbell. Mr. Bryan has risen rapidly in favour with the citizens of N. Y., and they would do well in preferring him to the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce.

We have in this contest a striking instance of that inherent characteristic, so fatal to the dignity and elevation of the State, of North Carolinians to depreciate the standing of its own citizens, and the productions of its own soil. Here are two citizens of N. C. one comparatively a stranger, and yet in the dawn of manhood, the sole candidates to represent the interests of the wards in which they reside, of one of the most commercial cities in the world. We here take occasion to add, that Nicholas Biddle derived his financial skill from North Carolina, his mother having been a daughter of the old North, and descended of a family remarkable for capacity and acquirement. *Wilmington Adv.*

**The Mandamus Case.**—The Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia have unanimously quashed the return recently made by Amos Kendall Postmaster General, to the Mandamus nisi, heretofore issued against him at the relation of Slocum, Stokes & Co. They have now granted a writ of Peremptory Mandamus, returnable on the 14th of August. We shall now see explicated the purity of American justice, where the majesty of the law not only protects the humblest individual in his just rights but overawes and subdues those who occupy the high places of the Government and who have shown, but for its wholesome restraints, that they would not hesitate to commit rank oppression.



# HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, July 21.

**CAUTION.**—Our readers are cautioned against retaining Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, in their hands, after the first Monday in November next. They are now as good as any Notes, at the counter of the Bank of the State; but after the day above-mentioned, they will be good for nothing. We hope our country friends will avail themselves of this notice, and send these bills to Raleigh for redemption, as quick as possible; we hope also, that they will make this matter known throughout every neighborhood. *Standard.*

It is now confidently expected that Mr. Graham will be with us in a few days; and will be able to attend some of the public gatherings next week. It is highly important that he should attend, for he has a wary antagonist to encounter; and his profound logic and persuasive eloquence may be necessary to overthrow the well sown sentiments of his opponent. The probability of his being with us in so short a time, has doubtless been the cause of the delay in forwarding his circular. We hope however to be able to present it to our readers in our next.

Though absent, his sterling worth is effecting much. Accounts from Person are of a cheering nature; and some friends speak confidently of an unanimous vote for Graham in their neighborhoods, in this county. The people of Wake are moving, as may be seen by the proceedings of meetings which follow. The prospect is truly bright; and vigilance and activity will secure a victory. *El Serrador.*

From the Raleigh Register.

# WHIG NOMINATION.

A public meeting took place on Saturday the 8th of July, pursuant to notice, at the store of Col. Allen Rogers & Co. in Wake county, for the purpose of selecting some suitable individual to be run for Congress by the Whigs of this District. Benjamin Rogers was appointed President, Col. Allen Rogers, Vice President, and Col. Dempsey B. Massey and John K. Moore, Secretaries. The objects of the meeting having been explained, Col. Rogers, Col. Massey, and John K. Moore, esq. were nominated and appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; who, having retired for a short time, reported the following, viz:

**Resolved,** that it is our solemn belief, that the present deranged state of the currency, and the existing pressure, have been brought upon the country by the mischievous "Experiments" of the late administration: And, whereas, Martin Van Buren, the present Executive, has pledged himself to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor: And, whereas, our late Representative in Congress, Dr. William Montgomery, has evinced by his acts a determination to sustain said administration right or wrong, that we disapprove of his course and will withhold from him our support.

**Resolved,** that it is our further belief, that unless the patronage and power of the Executive be curtailed, that the Government will be subverted. And that to sanction the project, which is now advocated, of creating a Treasury Bank, would be to give to the Executive the control of the Purse of the Nation as well as the Sword, and would inevitably change the character of our Government from a Republic to a Monarchy.

**Resolved,** that we disapprove of the conduct of the Hon. William Montgomery, in voting for the re-election of Abolition petitions, in which not only his constituents were slandered, but their most vital interests were assailed.

**Resolved,** that we disapprove of his tortuous and trimming course, with regard to the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

**Resolved therefore,** in order that the people of the District may be no longer misrepresented, that we nominate and recommend to them some suitable person, to be voted for at the election in August.

**Resolved,** that reposing unlimited confidence in the ability, integrity and republicanism of the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Orange, believing him to be one of the first men in North Carolina and that he will realize the most sanguine expectations of his friends, that we do nominate and recommend him to the people of the District as a fit person to be voted for to represent them in the next Congress.

**Resolved,** that in order to secure his election, looking on the result as a matter of vital importance not only to the district, but to the whole country, that the following persons be appointed a committee of vigilance and correspondence, with

power to confer with similar committees in Orange, Person and Wake, and to take all proper measures for crowning our efforts with success, viz: Col. Allen Rogers, Col. Dempsey B. Massey, Dr. Thomas Hicks, Benjamin Rogers, Nathaniel Warren, John Shaw, George L. Alston, Mark A. Tate, William Laws, John C. Moore, Howell T. Hicks, Peyton High, Howell L. Kennon, Michael Thompson, Anderson Page, John K. Moore, William Kennon, Zadock Daniel, William Nichols, Alfred Beavers and Capt. John Cooper.

**Resolved,** that we are determined to adhere strictly to the Constitution of the United States, and that we will unite, now and always, in endeavors to put out of office those who attempt to violate its sacred provisions.

The resolutions having been read; they were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the meeting adjourned. The best feelings prevailed, and each man retired, resolved "to do his duty."

BENJAMIN ROGERS, Pres't.  
ALLEN ROGERS, Vice-Pres't.  
DEMPSEY B. MASSEY, } Secretaries.  
JOHN K. MOORE, }

A respectable meeting was called at the store of William M. Alston, in Wake Forest, on the 4th of July, for the purpose of nominating a suitable Candidate to represent this Congressional District in the Congress of the United States, but, on arriving at the place, the company was pleased to learn that William A. Graham had consented to become a candidate, at the solicitation of his friends. It was then.

**Resolved,** as the sense of this meeting that we are highly gratified at Mr. Graham's consenting to become a candidate, and we will use all honorable means to secure his election.

**Resolved,** that the Chairman and Secretary sign these proceedings, and that the Editors of the Register and Star and Hillsborough Recorder publish the same. W. CRENSHAW, Chm'n.  
J. W. HARRIS, Sec'y.

Mr. Graham has been nominated at several other places in this county, and we shall continue to publish the proceedings, as they come to hand. We, ourselves, attended a public gathering, the other day, where there were perhaps, one hundred and fifty voters present, the whole of whom, with two or three exceptions only, were decidedly favorable to Graham's election. *Register.*

**Edgecomb.**—W. D. Petway, Esq., Sheriff of Edgecomb county, has received a writ of election from His Excellency Gov. Dudley, directing him to open polls at the ensuing election on the 27th July, for the purpose of electing a Senator, in place of Dr. Hall, resigned.

**Alabama.**—The Legislature of this state has adjourned after a laborious Session of three weeks. It seems that a Relief law has been passed, which promises effectual assistance to debtors. It provides one, two and three years for the payment of the debts of all the Banks and authorizes a loan of five millions of dollars for the same time, and upon an enduring basis, for the relief of individual debtors. This extension and loan, the Alabama papers say, will place its citizens in possession of funds to pay their foreign debts by the fall, and gives assurance to creditors abroad, which will maintain the commercial character of the State. Five millions of money, it is computed, will pay fifty millions of debt whilst it will put into circulation the five millions of money now lying idle and unproductive in the State. These means aided by the promising Crop now maturing, will render the pecuniary circumstances of the people of Alabama as easy as they can well be. *Raleigh Reg.*

The following language of Mr. Key, the Counsel for the Postmaster General, may perhaps, startle the Republicanism of many a good citizen. Pretensions so exorbitant might grace the theatre of Eastern despotism, but are certainly out of place at Washington.

"Suppose the laws require a specific act of the President himself, involving private rights, which he refuses to perform. The courts have as much law for issuing a mandamus against him as against any of his subordinates in a like case. It is a case, as much as that of which the Court has already assumed jurisdiction. The President disobeys their mandamus, and they send an attachment. By whom? By a Marshal, holding his office at the will of the President, who can strike their process dead in his hands, by dismissing him on the spot. This fact proves the absurdity of the power assumed. And that which the President can legally do to protect himself, he can do to protect any of his agents, being always responsible to his country for the proper exercise of his power."

The bold assumption was promptly met by Mr. Cox, the opposite Counsel who read to the astonishment and confusion of Mr. Key, an act of Congress, authorizing the Marshal or his Deputy to execute all process that may be in his hands at the time of his removal from office. The statute was explicit.

**The Experiment.**—Cotton at Columbia, S. C., is selling at from 4 to 10 cents, and Flour at \$14 to \$15, and scarce at that!

# MR. GRAHAM.

"We have not seen the Circular of this gentleman, promised a few days ago; but his political sentiments are well known, and in him the bank whig and Wall Street Brokers of New York, will have as warm a friend and as ardent a champion as they can desire. It would seem that the atmosphere of New York has shaken his resolution; for his friends positively asserted that he would not consent to be run as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Graham advocated the great South Carolina nullification Bank, at the last session of our Legislature. We feel perfectly willing to abide the issue, as the people may decide, between the Federal, Bank Whig and Nullification course of Mr. Graham, and the Democratic Republican principles of Dr. Montgomery—opposed to all monopolies and aristocratic pretensions. We do not know that Mr. Graham has avowed the doctrine of Nullification; but he certainly goes with that party in its opposition to the administration; and we must infer that he is more or less influenced by the opinions of his political associates. As to Mr. Graham's private character, we know nothing and have heard nothing against it; he is a man of talents; but is not, of course, entitled to the eminence to which he is exalted by the bombastic effusions of the whig press. He can never be great among great men—but has certainly sagacity sufficient to say "aye," at the time and place required by his party; and though he may be looked upon as estimable as a man; he is dangerous as a politician."

The above erudite and forcible language is extracted from an article in the last Standard. In it we have a mournful demonstration of the frailty of man—in the low and degrading prevarication which devotion to party incites. We had expected better things of Mr. Loring than such attempts to influence the public judgment; but it seems that even he scruples not to tread in the path of demagogues—and applies a string of unpopular phrases to a political opponent, whose principles are of the purest republican stamp; and whose public acts proclaim naught but the most sincere devotion to the institutions of freedom. The friends of truth may learn an important lesson from the article in the Standard;—that the council and warning of the partisan is oftener breathed from a spirit of selfish policy, than from a spirit of patriotism, and a regard for the public weal. For now futile and utterly incongruous are the arguments set forth in the above extract; and yet the potent editor thinks that the election of Mr. Graham would tend to the prostration of political freedom!!

The editor's estimate of Mr. G.'s capacity, would very fairly represent that of his honorable competitor—the sum total of whose acts as a legislator, is confined to an "aye" or "no."

The Standard charges Mr. G. with being a nullifier! And why? Because (logical conclusion!) that party and him are together in opposition to some of the measures of the last administration! This ridiculous argument, together with the concluding portion of the extract, can but excite a feeling of contempt for the puerile effort at detraction and aspersion; and believing this we dismiss the extract.

# DIED.

In this county, on Saturday the 8th instant, Mr. WILLIAM STRATHORN, in about the 44th year of his age.

# Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun	Sun			
	rise	set			
21 Friday,	4 57 7	3			
22 Saturday,	4 58 7	2			
23 Sunday,	4 59 7	1			
24 Monday,	5 0 0				
25 Tuesday,	5 0 0				
26 Wednesday,	5 0 0				
27 Thursday,	5 0 0				

First 10 7 02  
New 10 7 02  
Full 17 5 20  
Last 24 6 49

# Flour and Meal for Sale.

N. B. Thomas has on hand, and with continue to keep a supply of excellent New Flour and Corn Meal, for retail.

July 20. 79—

# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1837.

John Hutchins and others

vs.

Charles W. Johnston and others.

On application to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Frances E. Forte, Lucy Mitchell and Martin Mitchell are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said defendants and all the other negroes at Court (if any) of James C. Mitchell, do and, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead a plea or answer to said bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against them and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, C. J. E.

July 28. 79—

Blanks for sale at this Office.



### THE GOODNESS OF GOD IN REDEEMING MAN.

When first the God of boundless grace  
Disclosed his bright design,  
To rescue our apostate race  
From misery, shame, and sin—  
Quick through the realms of light and bliss  
The joyful tidings ran—  
Each heart exulted at the news  
That God would dwell with man.  
Yet midst their joys they paused awhile,  
And ask'd with strange surprise,  
"But how can injured justice smile,  
Or look with pitying eyes?"  
The Son of God attentive heard,  
And quickly thus replied,  
"In me let mercy be revered,  
And justice satisfied.  
Behold, my vital blood I pour  
A sacrifice to God—  
Let angry justice now no more  
Demand the sinner's blood."  
He spake, and heaven's high arches rung  
With shouts of loud applause;  
"He died," the friendly angels sung,  
Nor ceased their rapturous joy. O. E. S.

### THE OATH—By a Volary of Cupid.

"Do you," said Fanny, "other day,  
"In earnest love me, as you say?"  
Or are these tender words applied  
Alike to fifty girls beside?"  
"Dear child," cried I, "I forbear,  
For by those cherry lips I swear—  
She stopped me, as the oath I took,  
And said, 'you've sworn,—now kiss the book.'"

### TRAGEDY IN THE WILDERNESS.

On the 21st, Bonneville and his party  
encamped amidst high and beeting cliffs  
of indurated clay sandstone, bearing the  
semblance of towers, castles, churches,  
and fortified cities. At a distance, it  
was scarcely possible to persuade oneself,  
that the works of art were not mingled  
with these fantastic freaks of nature.  
They had received the name of Scott's  
bluffs, from a melancholy circumstance.  
A number of years since a party were  
descending the upper part of the river in  
canoes, when their frail barks were over-  
turned and all their powder spoiled.  
Their rifles being thus rendered useless,  
they were unable to procure food by hunt-  
ing—had to depend upon roots and wild  
fruits for subsistence. After suffering  
extremely from hunger, they arrived at  
Larimer's Fork, a small tributary of the  
Nebraska, about sixty miles above the  
cliffs just mentioned. Here one of the  
party by the name of Scott, was taken ill,  
and his companions came to a halt, until  
he should recover health and strength  
sufficient to proceed. While they were  
searching round in quest of edible roots,  
they discovered a fresh trail of white  
men, who evidently but recently prece-  
ded them. What was to be done. By a  
forced march they might overtake this  
party, and thus be able to reach the settle-  
ments in safety. Should they linger,  
they might all perish of famine and ex-  
haustion. Scott, however, was incapable  
of moving; they were too feeble to aid  
him forward, and dreaded that such a  
delay would prevent them coming up with  
the advance party. They determined,  
therefore, to abandon him to his fate.  
Accordingly, under pretence of seeking  
food, and such supplies as might be ef-  
fected in his vicinity, they deserted  
him, and hastened forward upon the trail.  
They succeeded in overtaking the party  
of which they were in quest, but con-  
fessed their faithless desertion of Scott,  
avowing that he had died of disease.  
The ensuing summer, these very  
travellers visiting these parts in com-  
pany with others, came suddenly upon  
the bleached bones and grinning skull  
of a human skeleton, which, by certain  
signs they recognised for the remains of  
Scott. This was sixty long miles from  
the place where they had abandoned him,  
and it appeared that the wretched man  
had crawled that immense distance be-  
fore death put an end to his miseries.  
The wild and picturesque bluffs in the  
neighborhood of his lonely grave have  
ever since borne his name.

An American Rebecca. The noble courage displayed by Scott's Rebecca, in his novel of Ivanhoe, when she stood upon the tower, from which she declared she would precipitate herself if followed by the villain who desired to rob her of her honor, has been more than shaded by the sacrifice of a young girl, near Hartford, Conn. The facts are given as follows:—The son of a respectable paper maker one day, a few weeks ago, finding the young girl shivering in the dinner hour in the upper room of the paper mill, entered and locked the door, seized the girl, and endeavored to accomplish his lascivious purpose, when the girl sprung from his grasp and approached the edge of the scuttle which opened into two chambers beneath, a distance of thirty feet. The cowardly miscreant was about advancing to secure the heroine again, when she exclaimed: "Dare, sir, to advance one step towards me, and my death be on your

head. I free myself by jumping down these falls." The villain approached but a step—the girl dashed herself forward falling through the two stories and breaking her ribs in the most horrible manner. Such devotion should be immortalized—such an instance of self sacrifice, should be hailed with the highest admiration. It is perhaps needless to add that the young man paid dearly for his attempt to the amount of \$2000. World.

### FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 8th inst., a bound boy by the name of HENRY BOWERS, about thirteen years of age. All persons are hereby forwarded from harboring or employing said boy under the penalty of the law. JOHN BURROUGHS June 13. 78-3w

### LOOK AT THIS!



**LATIMER & MEBANE,**  
I HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

**Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS**  
ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
ALSO,

**Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,**  
besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

**LATIMER & MEBANE.**  
Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6. 35-

**For Sale,**  
LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILY FLOUR.

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED. O. F. LONG & Co. March 2. 59-

### Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P. M. on mail days. THOS. CLANCY, P. M. June 1. 72-

### FARMER'S HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place. WILLIAM PIPER. February 21. 58-

### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July 1837, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A                   | K                     |
| Joseph Armstrong    | Alex. M. Kirkland     |
| B                   | L                     |
| Rachel Borland      | Joseph Kirkland       |
| Thomas Barton       | George W. King        |
| Rev. Thomas Bird    | George Laws           |
| Ernest Bailey       | Stanford Leigh        |
| Gabriel Barbee      | John W. Latta         |
| David Blacklock     | Barney Lashley        |
| Jacob Bason         | M                     |
| John S. Blackwell   | Peter U. Murphy       |
| Washington Branch   | Wm. Mares             |
| C                   | Andrew Murdoch        |
| Col. of the 47 Reg. | Jesse Miller          |
| Col. of the 49 Reg. | John L. Moore 2       |
| James V. Cazort     | Eliza J. Morrow       |
| Samuel Cope         | John McBride          |
| Anthony Cole        | P                     |
| Benjamin Carroll    | Mary Phipps           |
| Eljah Couch         | James D. Parke        |
| Samuel Couch, esq.  | Matthew Poe           |
| Borson Clark 2      | R                     |
| J. Mima or William  | Archibald R. Roberts  |
| Cobe                | George Rhodes         |
| D                   | Wm. D. Ray            |
| Mary Daniel         | David Roach           |
| George F. Davis     | Andrew Rhodes         |
| Miles Davis         | Lev. Rose Jr          |
| Am. L. Durham       | Joseph W. Russell     |
| E                   | James Riggs           |
| John Fancette       | S                     |
| G                   | Sheriff of Orange 4   |
| Elizabeth Garrard   | Andrew Shanklin       |
| Am. A. Graham 2     | Uphemia Steadman      |
| H                   | John Scarlett         |
| Thomas Howard       | John L. Luxas         |
| Johnathan Hobbs     | Samuel Stubbs         |
| Nathaniel Hicks     | John Snellings        |
| Kennedy Holten      | T                     |
| John Hill           | Henry Tree or James   |
| Richard H. Hoskins  | Hart                  |
| Edwin S. Holl       | Thomas Thomson        |
| Am. House           | Wm. Ward 2            |
| J                   | John Williams of John |
| J. T. Johnston      | Wm. B. Wynns          |
| Iredell S. Jordan   | James D. Webb         |
| Mrs S. Johnston     | Henderson Woods       |
| Mrs Cary Johnston   | A. S. Wagh            |
|                     | James Waggoner        |
|                     | George W. Walker      |
|                     | Temperance Workman    |

Those calling for advertised letters will please say they are advertised. THOS. CLANCY, P. M. July 6. 73 3w

Those in arrears for postage will please call and pay their respective amounts. THOS. CLANCY, P. M. July 7. 77

**JOB-PRINTING,**  
Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy and despatch.

### SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

I HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

**A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.**

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing, Printed Muslin, Gingham, French Calico,

Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts, either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time. May 18. 70

### Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 4th of August. W. J. BINGHAM, Principal. June 29. 76-3w

The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible. LEMUEL LYNCH. May 4. 68-

THE subscriber has on hand a neat assortment of

**Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Pistols, &c. &c.**

which will be sold very low.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and despatch. LEMUEL LYNCH. May 4. 68-

### New Monthly Magazine.

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed, on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work, entitled

**The Gentleman's Magazine.**

EDITED BY

William E. Burton, Philadelphia,

To whom all original communications for the work will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to insure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstract predilections, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day. Essays, humorous and didactic—Graphic delineations of Men and Manners—Free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe—A series of original Biographical Notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current literature will be revised in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right Song—not otherwise to be obtained—will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each volume containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the largest and the cheapest monthly work issued in the United States.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention. June 21. 75-

**Blanks for sale at this Office.**

### Cotton Yarns.

THE proprietor of the Mount Hecla Steam Cotton Mills, has reduced the wholesale price of his Cotton Yarns to the following rates, viz:

For No. 4 and 5,	20 cents per lb.
6 and 7,	22
8 and 9,	25
10 and 11,	28
12 and 13,	30

He would also inform the public, that he has on hand a large quantity, and well assorted, for which he will receive South Carolina money of pay in payment. H. HUMPHREYS. Greenborough, June 20. 76-2w

### South Carolina Money.

I WILL receive South Carolina Bank Bills at par for Goods. W. T. SHIELDS, Agent. June 8. 73-

### South Carolina Notes.

NOTES of South Carolina Banks will be received by the subscribers, at par, in payment of Goods. MICKLE & NORWOOD. June 8. 73-

### Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber, wishing to close his present business, will offer at Cost and Charge, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes and Hats,**

**AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Broadcloths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;**

all of which will be sold as above, or on a credit to punctual customers at his usual low prices.

He would earnestly request all those indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts. STEPHEN MOORE. April 20. 66-

### Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1836 to wit:

Monday the 3d of July, at Jesse Durham's. Tuesday the 4th, at John Newlin's. Wednesday the 5th, at Rufin's Mill. Thursday the 6th, at Michael Albright's. Friday the 7th, at Mrs. Long's. Saturday the 8th, at Michael Holt's. Monday the 10th, at John S. Torrentine's. Tuesday the 11th, at George Fawcett's. Wednesday the 12th, at C. F. Fawcett's. Thursday the 13th, at James Hutcheson's. Friday the 14th, at Andrew McCaskey's. Saturday the 15th, at George A. Mebane's. Monday the 17th, at Hillsborough. Tuesday the 18th, at Alvin Nichols's. Wednesday the 19th, at Mrs. McKee's. Thursday the 20th, at Abner Parker's. Friday the 21st, at William Lipscomb's. Saturday the 22d, at Harris Wilkerson's. Monday the 24th, at James Trice's. Tuesday the 25th, at Harwood's old store. Wednesday the 26th, at Chapel Hill. Thursday the 27th, at Wm. H. Wood's.

The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxables for 1837, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned. JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Sh'g. June 8. 73-

### Attention!!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the 9th Regt. of the 2nd South Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Captain George B. Morrow's, on Thursday the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs for drill muster and court martial, and on Friday the 28th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

THOS. JONES, Lieut. Col. June 13. 74-

### NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

ON the 1st of July, 1837, the Editor of the North Carolina Journal Office, has been removed to the residence of the Editor, and the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office, The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business, it offers inducements not inferior to any in this state, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE. Fayetteville May 30. 74-

### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Tract of Land on which John W. McCracken lately resided, containing 230 Acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Work Shop, Stables, &c. The plantation is handsomely situated, is well watered, and is as healthy as any situation in the country, is but six miles from Hillsborough, and near the Stage Road. Those disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

JOHN HART. April 20. 66-5w

### Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding Agency, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparative safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN, Fayetteville. Refer to Messrs. AYRE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough April 6. 65-

### Cotton Yarn.

DANFORTH & McCLUSTIN, Cotton Manufacturers, at the High Falls of Haw River, Orange county, have reduced their wholesale prices for Cotton Yarns to the following rates, viz:

No. 3 and 4,	20 cents per lb.
5, 6 and 7,	22
8 and 9,	25
10 and 11,	28
12 and 13,	30
14 and 15,	34
16 and 17,	37

The Fayetteville prices given for Picked Cotton. South Carolina Money taken at par.

DANFORTH & McCLUSTIN, High Falls, Haw River, June 23. 76-

### HILLSBOROUGH Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will open on Thursday the 20th of July.

Price of Tuition—1st Class, \$17 00 2d Class, - 15 00 3d Class, - 12 00

Drawing and Painting, - 12 00 Instruction on Guitar, - 25 00 on Piano, - 25 00 Needle-work, - - - 3 00

WILLIAM M. GREEN, Superintendent. June 22. 76-

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

Edmund Strudwick, vs. John Carothers, administrator of Richard Blackwood, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in August next, and then there show cause why the Land, of which said Richard Blackwood, dec'd, died seised and possessed, should not be sold, that said lands be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery. J. TAYLOR, C. C. C. Price adv. \$4 00. 76-6w

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

Thomas Stewart and Samuel Stewart, vs. Joseph Thompson, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Stewart, John Stewart, and Charles Stewart, three of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said Samuel, John and Charles Stewart appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then there answer or demur to said petition, the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them and their heirs and assigns. J. TAYLOR, C. C. C. Price adv. \$4 00. 76-6w

### WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

**External Diseases, viz:**

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Head Hurd, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlow—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS. September 8. 35-

### Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandise will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD. February 2. 55-

### VALUABLE

**Printing Establishment**

**For Sale.**

THE Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer being anxious to leave the practice of the Law, would dispose of the Establishment to any gentleman, disposed to purchase. To any such, on application either in person or by letter, full information will be promptly given in reference to the circulation of the paper, its advertising and job patronage, its supply of Type, Presses, Office Furniture, &c. and also as to the terms on which it may be purchased. Without descending to the indelicacy of puffing off the Establishment, the Editor will say that it possesses advantages and holds out inducements well worthy the attention of any gentleman who has the talents and the means to conduct a newspaper with energy and spirit. April 27. 76-

### HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DANIEL HEARTT,

AT THE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and sent of the post masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.